(Gen. 66)

Memo.

Jan, 22, 1920.

From F. R. O.,
K. L.,

To Director Botanic Gardens,
Singapore.

Dear Chipp:

Here is a copy of my annual report. I believe that you asked for it. I am sorry that it is not more legible.

Sincerely yours,
F. W. Foxworthy

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Forests F.M.S.

File No. 1.3

# Report on the Forests of Selangor

1. I have the honour to state that during my stay in the State of Selangor in May and June I have visited and examined the forest regions in all the districts of the State and paid especial attention to the following places with a view of organising a scheme for a Forest Department viz Klang, Kwala Lumpor, the country lying between Sepang and Kajang and along the Labu and Langat Rivers, Batang Berjuntai and the neighbourhood of Kwala Selangor, Rawang, Tua and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the plains, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible], [illegible] and Bukit Hitam and the adjacent hills along the main range.

I proceed to give some account of the present state of these places and their future possibilities.

2. Klang. The forest region here is for the most part low and swampy and there is much mangrove. The timber is on the whole of no great value except for firewood, [illegible] & poles, fishing-stakes &c. There is however a certain quantity of [illegible], Petaling and other hardwoods in the ~~drier~~ part. [illegible] ([illegible] [illegible]) was [illegible] [illegible] abandoned at one time but not [illegible] [illegible] to be left [illegible]. This is a very valuable timber for poles [illegible] [illegible] used with the bark on it [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

timber in the Malay Peninsula.
Much of the country is suited for this tree as mountains for any other cultivation and it may well be considered whether it would not be worth while to plant this tree in some of the low swampy districts of Klang and Kwala Selangor.
The supply of fire-wood and mangrove bark in these two districts is practically un-limited, but the distance that which the chief Centre where much is used or is likely to be used and the consequent Cost of freight at present reduces the actual value of this forest. But if it were possible to get the fire-wood conveyed to these Centres at a lower rate much of the use of more valuable timbers as fire-wood would be saved.

Between Klang and Kwala Lumpur the forest along the railway is poor in timber the more valuable kinds having been long ago removed, but the land is being taken up for agriculture.

3. Kwala Lumpur district has for Some time been noted as a Forest Reserve & preserved for the Reproduction of trees. There are but few remaining however and those chiefly of Secondary growth. The large tracts of abandoned tin mines are at present of little value but if planted with trees as suggested in a previous minute on the reclamation of abandoned tin mines, could be made of considerable value as a timber supply and would doubtless exercise a beneficial climatic effect

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on the surrounding country.
There is also a large tract of lalang
country extending northward which might
with advantage be replanted, as it will
never be of any use till this is done but this
would be a more expensive work owing
to the necessity of extirpating the lalang first.

#Rawang. The hills here are covered
with timber but by far the most important
are those producing the original Camphor
tree (Dryobalanops Camphora) a very
valuable tree only met with in another
place in the Peninsula viz. on the Endau
river in Johore. The tree not only produces
the valuable camphor and camphor oil
at present too expensive for the home market
but also a timber of great value. The forests
contain little or no trees nor indeed even
undergrowth except Camphor trees of all
ages and if as I hope it may be possible
to extract the camphor from chips of wood
and from the leaves as is done with the
Camphor Laurel in Formosa and Japan, an
important industry might be started here.
These forests have been marked as reserve
but there is not even a notice board to
state this nor could I find any boundary
marks of any kind. I found some Chinese
fire wood cutters at work on the borders
of the forests but at a point where there was
but little Camphor. I saw no Camphor
wood in their carts nor any felled trees,
most of the timber cut being soft woods
such as Meranti but there was some
Petaling, a wood too valuable for firewood

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a properly organized department would prevent the use of high class timber for this purpose, and could select the places for fire wood cutting.

The other hills which I examined in the district were covered with mixed forest chiefly of poor class timber: Sengkang Meranti and the like with a sprinkling of higher class timber.

5. Dusun Tua. I visited this place in order to inspect the main range of hills at Bukit Hitam and Genting Peras, but examined the woods in the neighbourhood of the hot springs where the the higher class timber had not been worked out. There was a good deal of Merabau Jongkang Petaling. Much of the low country here has however been cleared of all valuable timber and produces only secondary jungle and a considerable quantity of bamboos. I note that here as well as on the main range where there is much bamboo there is little good timber either because the bamboo absorbs too much of the ground-water or because the ground being more sandy is less suited to the growth of timber.

There were charcoal burners in these woods and I had reason to suspect that they were using Merabau and Petaling for charcoal which though forbidden by regulation is yet impossible to prevent without any supervising staff.

6. Kuala Selangor district.

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less opened up for cultivation than the other districts great tracts of country are covered with mangrove or swampy forest and produce no timber of any value except mangrove and Malabera

The extensive wooded district North of the Selangor river towards the Perak boundary may perhaps be better but as there were no tracks or paths I was unable to explore this uninhabited region; Gombang, Serayah, Kempas and Pulih Kijang seem to be the most plentiful trees here, but at Rantau Panjang for about two miles along the road to Rawang I found the wood dryer and containing little timber and peculiarly rich in Getah Percha. I have never seen any where in the Peninsula so many trees of this plant together as there are here. The Sakais who formerly lived here had of course cut down nearly all the larger trees but the stools were shooting out again and I found a few trees of fair size. It is probable that these woods will form the best Getah Percha source in the State, and it is worth considering the [illegible] of families and people in this district. I suggested that this wood should be excluded from the grant.

Time did not permit me to work far into the wood nor to go far along the Rawang road as I was unable to see how far this Getah Percha extended north of the [illegible]

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the woods along the road are a fair sample of the contents of the forest they should be carefully preserved and the growth of the [illegible] [illegible] trees be encouraged

7. The Rekoh Woods

Between Sepang and Kajang lies an extensive tract of forest country through which the main road connecting those places runs. South of the country around Sepang and Kajang as far as Rekoh is either under cultivation or has been so and it is probable that a great deal more will be taken up. But the greater part of the forest country is not likely to be required for this purpose or for [illegible] planting. The forest is rich in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Petaling and contains also some quantity of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] I would recom-mend a block of say ten thousand (10,000) acres to be reserved in the centre of this forest at about the 13th or 14th mile from Sepang along the road

8. The Hill District

All the points I visited on the main Central Range i.e. Bukit Kutu, Bukit Hitam, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] are densely wooded and contain much valuable timber especially [illegible] Petaling [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] best [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]

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The best timber occurs chiefly on the middle slopes and foothills. The greater part of the high class timber has already been taken from the lower and more accessible slopes especially near the road while the upper most part of the hill over 2500 feet contains little timber of any value. In fact at 3000 feet elevation as at Bukit [illegible] and Bukit Kutu as elsewhere in the Peninsula the timber is irregular in shape and inferior in quality, indeed almost the only timber of value at that elevation is Pelawan (Tristania). The tract here is not [illegible] climatically but the distance which timber would have to be carried to the Klang and its present inferiority are against it being developed as a timber reserve. On the other hand I think it would be worth while to try planting teak on these upper slopes experimentally. Teak is a complete failure in the plains but it might perhaps be successful at a higher altitude where it has not so far as I know been tried.

The middle and lower slopes of the main range are the most valuable timber forests in the State and the most easily accessible or could be made so and I would recommend that a considerable area there be closed to be marked off as reserve.

The Company has [illegible] [illegible]

and those of Teak and [illegible] [illegible] along the tops of the hills and the reason I think might be out along the boundary line of the State of the forest to take order should be obtained of the Native State forest according as [illegible] [illegible] to the Government

9. ~~(d)~~ Timber in General

By far the most important timber in the State is the Merbau (Afzelia palembanica). This tree is still very abundant and the supply will be temporarily increased as new country is opened up by road making. It is the best timber in use for sleepers as well as for which all durable work, piles, beams, etc and for furniture. But although there is a great deal of it left, it must not be thought that the demand for it is and will increasingly be very great and that the tree like Teak is a very slow grower. Taking the single item of sleepers as giving an idea of the amount required for use in the State I make the following calculation. Each sleeper measures 6 feet 6 inches long by 9 inches wide by 4½ inches thick and contains 1 $\frac{[illegible]}{72}$ say (to simplify the calculation) 2 cubic feet. One mile of railway (single track) requires 1980 sleepers. One Merbau tree of very large size may be estimated to give a log of sixty feet long with a diameter of 2 feet. This is equivalent to 188.50 cubic feet of timber, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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it gives 21 trees of the largest size
into the best sleepers, but for a rotation
of [illegible] years the number is 7.2. If the
average be taken at 5 years then in
[illegible] the years forty two trees will be
required for one mile of rail. This is
probably much underestimated, for
comparatively few trees give as much
timber as this, allowing for wastage, timber
shape etc. but it ~~Quebec~~ serves to give
an idea of the amount of timber required
for a single line and when the amount
required for bridges, piles and telegraphs
or otherwise, it will be seen that the
requirements for railway alone is truly
[illegible] enormous. So far as I can estimate
the Ironbark grow at about the same
rate as Teak, but we have no reliable
data for this. It is certainly a very slow-growing
tree and we may put the age of
the large size trees at not less
than a century.
In many [illegible] sections then in a compara-
tively short time, the stock of suitable
trees will be exhausted and at present
we have no timber to take their place.
Ironbark fruits very heavily when
comparatively young, but it must be
remembered that every tree cut down
reduces the supply of seed and it w'd
be advisable to start plantations
of the tree before the seed supply
is exhausted, indeed the sooner
the better. Returning to [illegible]
[illegible]

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Merabau and might be used for sleepers. The tree is very much smaller about a foot through and about 40 feet tall giving a beam of say 30 feet by one foot; it is a valuable timber, but seldom fruits.

Tampinis which is probably the most durable timber in the Peninsula is scarce throughout the State. It is a fast grower for a first class timber, and fruits readily and might very well be planted. Tembusu may almost be said to be absent from the State. I would strongly urge the planting of this valuable timber. Though it never attains the size of Merabau yet from its easy culture, and value of its wood it would probably be the best timber to plant especially in the plains. It will grow in almost any soil, and this is the only tree of any value which I have seen which can stand grass fires with little or no injury. I have already recommended the planting of this tree on abandoned tin mines. Another tree to which attention should be paid is the Malabera (Fagraea fastigiata) as mentioned in para 2. Of the trees remarkable for their absence in the State the Bintangor (Calophyllum) Gaharu, Chengai and Ebony are the most striking. The Bintangor valuable for poles and spars might be planted in the plains especially.

mixed [illegible] [illegible] as they grow fast and there is a good demand for them.

10 Other Jungle Produce Rattan

Are plentiful still in many places, but they appear to be getting scarcer every year, especially the best kind and it will probably be found advisable to replant them. There appears to be a good deal of illicit Rattan cutting especially on Bukit Kitam and the neighbourhood. Bertam is plentiful in many of the lower slopes and should produce a regular sale. Getah Percha though widely scattered over the whole State is scanty in quantity except near Batang Berjuntai (as previously mentioned) of other States. Jelutong is very abundant in most of the districts especially in neighbourhood of Sepang. Getah Grip is very scanty everywhere. Gum Benjamin is plentiful in Sepang districts, but is rarely collected by natives of the Peninsula. Wood oil trees occur at Dusun Tua and on the lower hills slopes, but the oil is not collected and indeed the trade in this formerly important product is now dying out on account of the diminishing number of trees.

11 Present Forest Staff.

At the present time such forest conservancy as is done is effected by by the Land Officers or District Officers aided in some parts by native Forest Rangers who are paid $15 a month? From the little I saw of the Forest Rangers I gathered that they were of little or no use for any forestry work as the District and Land Officers had really no time to give close supervision and left to themselves they did nothing.

12 Proposed Staff

I would suggest that a trained Forest Officer should be sought for in India where there are probably many of the junior men in the Forest Department who would be glad to accept the post of Superintendent of Forests at a salary of $300 a month or more. This Superintendent would act for the whole of the Native States and would have under him an adequate staff viz. - one Superin for the State of Perak and one for Selangor, one for Negri Sembilan and Sungei Ujong and one for Pahang. Mr Stephens has been selected already for the Forest Department of Perak and Mr Barry who is acting for him could on his return from India be put in charge of the Selangor Forest. In each State there would be an adequate staff of native officers who would act as timber detectives as well as keep up the boundary lines, when these had been demarcated, and then would attend to the plantation of young trees.

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13. Expenditure

The salary and travelling allowance of the Superintendent would be divided between the different States which would pay for it. [illegible] constant expense to each 1st Ranger, Other expenditure for surveying the blocks of forest for demarcating, cutting boundary paths and forming nurseries would have to be provided for.

14 Nurseries

Should be made near the forest whenever possible to save the expense of conveying the young plants, special attention should be paid to the cultivation of Merabau, Tembusu, Tempinis, Camphor and Petaling. Getah Percha should be carefully looked after, the remaining trees protected and the seeds when obtainable collected and raised. The replanting of trees sh'd be commenced as soon as possible, as all the hard timbers grow very slowly and furthermore with the destruction at present going on the supply of seed rapidly diminishes. Seed which is now procurable in plenty may in a few years be almost unprocurable

15 Boundaries

These will have to be marked out by paths 8 feet wide, which will require to be kept clear. In cases where the boundary paths run along private property the owners of such [illegible]

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Then he is made responsible for clearing them. Notice Boards will be required to warn the natives against trespassing in the forest or injuring it.

The blocks of reserve forest should be made large not less than 2 thousand acres for besides the fact that large blocks thrive better and are more manageable than small ones, there is considerable saving in maintaining the boundaries if a few large blocks are reserved rather than a number of small ones.

It will be advisable to retain as reserves all hill tops above one thousand feet elevation except where the land is required for sanitaria or for special high land cultivation, though the latter is unlikely to be required.

## Forest Legislation

In 1891 a land code was passed which was based on that of the Straits Settlements but in which "State Lands" was substitude for "Crown lands" and penalties were authorised for offences against the land (Part IX para 120-131). In 1892 this Land code was amended and the words "Waste land" substituted for "State lands". Waste land is defined (Para 3) as "all lands in Selangor which have not been or may not hereafter be reserved for or dedicated to any public purposes or [illegible]

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been granted or leases to any person
The subject of this clause is that the Forest
Reserves are held by the Magistrate to
be excluded from the category of protected
lands and there is now no means of
prosecuting for forest offences in the
these and cases against timber fellers
under this regulation have been dismissed
by the magistrate on this ground.
The regulation requires amending so
that Forest Reserves now existing or made
at a future time may be properly protected.

Miners' Rights

Miners are at present permitted
to take as much timber and other jungle
produce as they wish from the forest
without any check or payment. This is
objectionable on several grounds. It
prevents any check being put on the
amount and quality of timber used
and necessarily leads to waste, and
to the use of first class timber for work
in which inferior woods would do
equally well. It is also not easy to
be sure that a miner is felling
timber or using it for mining purposes
nor is there anything to prevent
miners bona fide or nominal from
becoming also dealers in timber or
other jungle produce. Miners should
be required to pay the usual fees
for their passes and the amount
and quality of timber thus be regulated
by issuing only the number of the passes
actually required.

[illegible]

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## Charcoal burners

One check is required over these men who are utterly reckless as to what timber they use. I had reason to believe that at Kuala Lumpur and probably elsewhere Merbau and Petaling were used for making charcoal. A regulation has been made I believe as to what timbers are not to be used for this purpose but there seems at present for detecting or preventing the destruction of 1st class timber for charcoal. The burners use not only considerable quantities of timber but that of large size so that they require careful supervision by an adequate staff of officers.

In conclusion I would urge that a Forest Department as above suggested requires to be established as soon as possible before the destruction of the timber has caused too great a diminution of seed bearing trees and also before the available supply of timber is materially lessened and that care should be taken that the staff is fully adequate and competent to undertake the work of such importance in the near future.

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[illegible]

List of Dusun durian within the Bukit Hayu Arang reserve, for which Extracts have been prepared for issue in accordance with the Hon: R.C.'s decision Dis: 1792/92

| Serial Nos referred in the Register | Holders | Area | | | Class | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | R | P | | |
| 1150 | Limah bte Bakar & Munah bte Ali | 21 | 2 | 30 | K 2 | Boundary Stones Set up 3 in number |
| 1151 | Yea bte Seman & Chi bte Seman | 1 | 2 | 30 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones |
| 1152 | Mata Mata Abu b Hitam | 1 | 0 | 27 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones |
| 1153 | Haji Amat bin Lengan & Omar b Amat | 1 | 1 | 25 | K 2 | 3 boundary stones |
| 1154 | Haji Lisut b Laji | 0 | 2 | 04 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones |
| 1155 | Mudah bte Sedah & Riah bte Muleh | 1 | 0 | 17 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones |
| 1156 | Sinoh bte Asan | 3 | 1 | 14 | K 2 | 5 boundary stones |
| 1157 | Asan b Ramau | 1 | 0 | 20 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones |
| 1158 | Kimin b Wahat | 2 | 0 | 04 | K 2 | 3 boundary stones |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Sulong Sahir b Dollah<br>Dolah b Manan<br>Ma Ali b Ridin<br>Jehedin b H Sulong | 3 | 1 | 25 | K 2 | 3 | boundary stones |
| 1160 | Jijah bte Dolah<br>& Sulong Sahir b Dolah | 2 | 1 | 30 | K 2 | 4 | do |
| 1161 | Nadin b Abu | 1 | 0 | 00 | K 2 | 4 | do |
| 1162 | Amin b Lasei | 2 | 0 | 20 | K 2 | 3 | do |
| 1163 | Samat b Husin | 1 | 3 | 20 | K 2 | 4 | do |
| 1164 | Nadin b Abu | 1 | 2 | 36 | K 2 | 4 | do |
| 1165 | Norani bte Madin<br>& Keah bte Kahar | 1 | 0 | 20 | K 2 | 3 | do |
| 1166 | Budin b Alin<br>& Lebei Kasoh | 3 | 1 | 30 | K 2 | 3 | do |
| 1167 | Haji Nodin b H Rahan<br>& Mah Ali b Ridin | 1 | 1 | 35 | K 2 | 3 | do |
| 1168 | Nodin b Basir<br>Ali b Kamar<br>Mamat b Kamar<br>Sulong Sidin b H Nondee<br>Maulop b Jamau<br>Padu b Badin<br>Rasat b Limau | 3 | 3 | 05 | K 2 | 3 | do |

Valuation of [illegible] for compensation within the Bukit kayu arang Reserve.

| Date | Owners | Extent of Land | Names of fruit trees | Estimate Valuation $ | c | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 22 | L[illegible]mah bte Asak | | 122 durians 2 mangis | | | Held under |
| | (1) | | 10 Mata kuching | | | agreement No 183 |
| | | | 60 Rambutan | | | |
| | | A R P<br>5-3-26 | 11 Kundangan | | | |
| | | | 6 Langsat 6 Petei | | | |
| | | | 20 Chempidak | | | |
| | | | 5 Rambai 1 Quini | 250 | | |
| | (2) Medah bte Awal | 1-0-00 | 9 Durians | | | Part of Agt No 183 |
| | | | 6 Langsat | 27 | | |
| | (3) bte Awal | 1-2-00 | 22 Durians | | | Part of Agt No 183 |
| | | | [illegible] Rambutan | 60 | | |
| | Jisah bte Awal | | 26 Durians 4 Petei | | | |
| | | 1-2-00 | 7 Rambutan | | | Part of Agt No 18 |
| | | | 6 Mata kuching | | | |
| | | | 1 Bangei manis | 80 | | |
| | Jalil b. Lasei | | 32 Durians | | | |
| | | 1-2-00 | 5 Rambutan | | | Part of Agt No 1 |
| | | | 1 Duku & 1 Rambai | 100 | | |
| | Haji Prang b. Maharis | | 11 Durians 2 Langsat | | | |
| | | 1-0-00 | 2 Mangis 3 Mata Kuching | | | Part of Agt No 183 |
| | | | 4 Rambutan | | | |
| | | | 10 Chempidak | 40 | | |
| | Abu b Halop | | 21 Durians | | | |
| | (7) | | 3 Langsat | | | |
| | | 1-2-00 | 4 Mata Kuching | | | Part of Agt No |
| | | | 1 Petei | 40 | | |
| | Penghulu [illegible] | | 10 Durians | | | |
| | | 1-0-00 | 2 Kundangan | | | Part of Agt No 183 |
| | | | 6 Chempidak | | | |
| | | | 1 Rambutan | 30 | | |
| | Total area | 14-3-26 | Total | 627 | 00 | |

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B6.3/25a

Approximate carried out $627.
area
A-R-P

| Date | Owners | Extent of land | Names of fruits trees | Estimated Valuation | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 10 | Noh [illegible] b Basare | 0-2-00 | 2 Durians | | Held under agt no 18<br>Haji Sikin [illegible] at $13 per annum 13-0-00 S.B.M. |
| | | | 7 Rumpon Rembia | $8 00 | |
| | Gantisah bte Olah | 0-2-00 | 6 Durians | 18 00 | Part of agt no 185 |
| | Haji Hondah bt Awa | 2-0-00 | 30 Durians | | |
| | | | 4 Langsat | | |
| | | | 4 Rambutan | | |
| | | | 4 Petai | | |
| | | | 8 Rumpon Rembia | 60 00 | Ditto |
| | Rhemah bt Lakin | 2-0-00 | 10 Durians | | |
| | | | 6 Rambutan | | |
| | | | 2 Langsat | | |
| | | | 7 Rumpon Rembia | 50 00 | Ditto |
| | Hamis b Radin | 4-0-00 | 30 Durians | | |
| | | | 1 Langsat | | |
| | | | 1 Chempidak | | |
| | | | 19 Rumpon of Rembia | 70 00 | Ditto |
| | Lium bte Kulop | 4-0-00 | 33 Durians | | |
| | | | 10 Coconut | | |
| | | | 3 Petai | | |
| | | | 5 Manka | | |
| | | | 45 Rumpon of Rembia | 70 00 | Ditto |
| | Total area | 13-0-00 | | | |
| | [illegible] | | | | |
| | | | 30 Young Durians | | Agt No 184<br>8-2-18 |
| | | | 60 Rumpon Rembia | 150 00 | 168-[illegible] |
| | Budin bt Abu | | 40 Rumpon Rembia | | |
| | | | 4 Durian | 25 00 | |
| | | | | 1078 00 | |

Carried over $1078

| | | A. R. P | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jalipa | Mundah bte [illegible] | | Durians | | No title |
| | Jalah bte Kulop | | 12 Durians | | |
| | | | 2 Kundangan | | |
| | | 1-0-00 | 3 Petei | 20 | 00 |
| | Nakim b Amat | | 48 Durians | | |
| | Haji Amat b [illegible] | 1-0-00 | 22 Durians | | |
| | 20 | | 1 Langsat | 60 | 00 |
| | Ali b Sakat | 5-0-00 | 45 Durians | | |
| | 21 | | 12 Petei 2 Mangis | | |
| | | | 10 Rumpon Rembia | 70 | |
| | Ali b Sakat | 1-0-00 | 20 Durians | 20 | 00 |
| | Mata Mata Abu bin | | 24 Durians | | |
| | | | [illegible] Rambutan | | |
| | | | [illegible] Mangis | | |
| | | | 4 Mata Kuching | | |
| | | | 5 Chempidak | | |
| | | 6-0-00 | 42 Rumpon Rembia | 100 | 00 |
| | Haji Nudin b A Rahman | 2-0-00 | 27 Rumpon Rembia | 30 | 00 |
| | Nudin b Basir | 1 0 00 | 3 Durians | | |
| | 24 | | | | |
| | Rijin b Dolah | | 27 Durians | | |
| | 26 | | 10 Langsat | | |
| | | | 2 Bengei Kranis | | |
| | | | Petei | | |
| | | 4-0-00 | 3 Rambutan | 100 | 00 |
| | Sahat b Wasir | 1-0-00 | 7 Durians | 10 | 00 |
| | | | 3 Mata Kuching | | |
| | | | | 1638 | 00 |

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| | | A. R. P | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Carried Over | 1638 | 00 | |
| (28) | Noh b[illegible] Asan | [illegible] | 30 Durians 6 [illegible]<br>Rambia | 60 | 00 | . |
| (29) | Karim b alem<br>do | [illegible] | 12 Durians 10 Kabong<br>3 Petai | 50 | 00 | . |
| (30) | Omar b Hitam | 2-0-00 | 75 Durians | 40 | 00 | . |
| [illegible] | Dolah b Kulop<br>do | [illegible] | 50 young Durians<br>15 Rumpon Rambia | 20 | 00 | . |
| (32) | Nadin b Abu | 2-0-00 | 41 Durians | [illegible] | 00 | . |
| (33) | Dolah b H Ramat | 3-0-00 | 30 Durians<br>8 Petai | 60 | 00 | . |
| (34) | Hamis b Khedin | 0-2-00 | 55 Rumpon Rambia | 20 | 00 | . |
| (35) | Noriah b[illegible] Leman<br>Seyea binte Dola | [illegible] | 30 Durian 6 Petai<br>[illegible] Mata Kuching<br>6 Rambutan 42<br>Cangsat | 107 | 00 | [illegible] under agt w. |
| | Jayea b Kasir | 2-0-00 | 40 Durians | 40 | 00 | . |
| | Abu b Kulop<br>Mata Mata Abu | 3-0-00 | 30 Durians | 25 | 00 | . |
| | | | Total | $ 2110 | 00 | |

List of Dusuns within Brisu & Sungei Siput Forest Reserve

| Number | Owners | Name of fruit trees | Area in Square fathoms | Estimated Valuation $ | cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dusun Priggi dalam Otch bte Rapoh | 2 Durians<br>2 mangis<br>3 petei<br>2 Kundangan<br>2 Duku | 30 x 60 | 6 | 00 |
| 2 | Sawah land within Brisu Forest Reserve | approximate area | yearly produce | | |
| (1) | Katek bin Haji Asan | | 25 x 30 | 100 | Gantang $ 15 |
| (2) | Dolah Orang Tomusei | | 20 x 30 | 150 | 20 |
| (3) | Haji Jalal b Haji Asan | | 30 x 40 | 180 | 25 |
| (4) | Site bte Dahit | | 30 x 60 | 200 | 30 |
| (5) | Esah bte Aris | | 30 x 40 | 120 | 18 |
| (6) | Gandi bte Penghulu Aji | | 25 x 25 | 100 | 15 |
| (7) | Semah bte Daraman | | 30 x 50 | 200 | 30 |
| (8) | Dolah Orang Tumusei | | 20 x 20 | 60 | 10 |
| (9) | Melah bte Haji Basi | | 30 x 40 | 100 | 15 |
| (10) | Sulong b Kasim | | 30 x 40 | 100 | 15 |
| 11 | Selong bte Bilal Pandak | | 25 x 30 | 80 | 12 |
| | | | | | 205 00 |
| | Sungei Siput (Kampong Tinggal) | | Area | Valuation | |
| 1 | Sulong b Vudin | 7 Durians<br>15 coconut | 30 x 60 | 25 | 00 |
| 2 | Lanjong b Nasit | 6 coconut | 10 x 10 | 4 | 00 |
| | | | Total | $ 240. 00 | |

True Copy

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B,6.3/28

# List of dusuns within Buket Panchore Reserve

| No | Name | Name of fruit trees | Area in Square Fathoms | Estimated Valuation Dols | Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Zenah bte Dol Jambi<br>Dusun Batu Bla | 36 Durians<br>3 Duku<br>2 Rambei<br>3 Langsat<br>5 Chempidak | 40 × 60 | 40 | 00 |
| 2 | Ditto | 10 Durians | 10 × 40 | 40 | 00 |
| 3 | Bawah b Kilop<br>(Dusun anak Ayer Batu Betupang | 10 Durians | 20 × 20 | 20 | 00 |
| 4 | Sarin b Bakar<br>Dusun anak ayer Batu Betupang | 70 Durians<br>1 Tampoi<br>2 Duku<br>1 Rambei<br>1 Chempidak<br>1 Rambutan | 60 × 30 | 160 | 00 |
| 5 | Madin b Seat | 28 Durians | 20 × 40 | 20 | 00 |
| 6 | Maleh b Rahim<br>Dusun anak ayer Rambei | 7 Durians<br>1 Duku | 50 × 20 | 10 | 00 |
| 7 | Lee Keng Liat<br>Dusun Tapak Antuah | 132 Duku<br>20 Durians<br>1 Berjei | 100 × 50 | 120 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  | 460 |  |

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| No | Name | Name of fruit trees | Area in square fathom | Estimated Valuation Drs | Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Bilal Niyeon b Jawat<br>(Ulu Malaka Pindah) | Satu Rimpon<br>Sago | 10 × 3 | | 80 |
| 9 | Bilal Niyeon b Jawat<br>(Dusun anak ayer mangis, | 7 Durians | 30 × 20 | 10 | 00 |
| 10 | Punghulu Longsat b Sulong<br>(Dusun anak ayer Merabau) | 24 Durians | 50 × 50 | 35 | 00 |
| 11 | Sarim b Bakar | 3 Durians | 15 × 10 | 6 | 00 |
| 12 | Lee Keng Liat<br>(Dusun langsat, | 70 Duku | 30 × 100 | 10 | 00 |
| 13 | Jahar b Mamat<br>(Dusun durian Gang) | 15 Durians<br>5 Rambei<br>10 Kundangan | 40 × 60 | 20 | 00 |
| 14 | Ong Ba. Lease No.<br>Dusun Belimbing, | 57 Duku<br>2 Durians | | 80 | 00 |
| 15 | Ditto. Dusun Kedongdong<br>Lease No. | 12 Durians<br>50 Duku<br>1 Kundangan<br>1 Mangis | | 100 | 00 |
| 16 | Jemah bte Mahat<br>(Dusun anak ayer mati) | 36 Durians | 30 × 50 | 40 | |
| | | | | $ 801 | 80 |

| No. | Name | Name of fruit trees | Area in square fathoms | Estimated Valuation Drs | cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 801 | 80 |
| 17 | Pach Dagan b Penghulu Prang (Jakun), Dusun ulu Gaong Belimbing | 26 Durians | [illegible] | [illegible] | 00 |
| 18 | Ditto | 20 Durians | [illegible] | [illegible] | 00 |
| 19 | Machu b Penghulu Prang Jakun, Santa brang Rembau | 24 Durians<br>3 Kundangan<br>1 Coconut | 20 x 50 | 10 | 00 |
| 20 | Pandak b Singah Jakun, | 11 Durians<br>7 Duku<br>2 Mangis | 20 x 30 | [illegible] | 00 |
| 21 | Pawang Tamat b Kulop Darat<br>Lease No. | 32 Durians<br>30 Duku & Langsat | | | |
| 22 | Ditto Dusun ulu Parit matana. Lease No. | 20 Durians | | 250 | 00 |
| 23 | Cheman ~~or Osman~~ b [illegible] Of Kampong ulu (Dusun Besar, | [illegible] Duku<br>x 14 Durians | 50 x 100 | | |
| 24 | Haji Sulong b Haji Awal Dusun ulu Bangsal, | 83 Durians<br>1. Duku | 40 x 100 | 250 | 00 |
| 25 | Penghulu Deraman of Belimbing and Eman Madim b Mat Papa | 6 Durians | 10 x 20 | 8 | 00 |
| | | | | $1519 | 80 |

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| No. | Names | Name of fruit trees | Area in Square fathoms | Estimated Valuation Drs | cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Alli bte Saling<br>(Dusun ulu Panchore, | 33 Durians<br>3 mangis | 40 x 40 | 20 | 00 |
| 27 | Sulong Silah (Jakun)<br>(Dusun Pra, | Durians 46 | 40 x 60 | 40 | 00 |
| 28 | Onoh bte Tengah<br>(Dusun Gaong Batu, | 4 Durians | 16 x 20 | 8 | 00 |
| 29 | Minah bte Saman<br>(Dusun Datoh Sasudin, | 33 Durians | 30 x 50 | 20 | 00 |
| 30 | Ditto | 2 Durians | 10 x 10 | | |
| 31 | Mantri (Orang Jakun)<br>Dusun Gaong Basok | 14 Durians | 30 x 50 | 15 | 00 |
| 32 | Teah (Orang Jakun) | 5 Durians | 12 x 12 | 6 | 00 |
| 33 | Sulong b Silah (Ditto)<br>Dusun Batu Asah | 63 Durians | 30 x 60 | 60 | 00 |
| 34 | Tahir b Ramah<br>(Dusun Datoh Sasudin | 15 Durians | 20 x 30 | 16 | 00 |
| | | | $ | 1704 | 80 |

| No. | Name | [illegible] of fruit | area in Square fathoms | Estimated Valuation Drs | Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | Timah bte Mahin<br>(Dusun Datoh Sudadap | 11 Durians | 20 x 30 | 12 | 00 |
| 36 | Bakar b Mahin<br>(Dusun ulu Parit Malang | 15 Durians | 30 x 30 | 17 | 00 |
| 37 | Amat b Kamah<br>Dusun ulu Parit Malana | 13 Durians | 30 x 40 | 16 | 00 |
| 38 | Karim b Pekeh<br>Benap bte Pekeh<br>Sete bte Tengka | (Dusun datoh Sati)<br>Durians 130 | 50 x 70 | 20 | 00 |
| 39 | Atin b Udin | (Dusun Pinang)<br>33 Durians | 30 x 50 | 20 | 00 |
| 40 | Pisah bte Java<br>Sulong b Eman Awal<br>Oedin b Jabar | (Dusun Datoh Sati)<br>12 Durians | 20 x 30 | 10 | 00 |
| 41 | Sulong Borek b Odoh | 11 Durians | 20 x 30 | 10 | 00 |
| 42 | Norimah bte Kulop | (Dusun Gaong Tengah)<br>40 Durians | 30 x 60 | 80 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  | $ 1989 | 80 |

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| No | Name | Number of fruit trees | area in Square fathoms | Estimated Valuation Drs | cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Brought Forward | | |
| 43 | Uteh bte Asan<br>(Dusun Sepang) | 53 Durians | 40 x 60 | 30 | 00 |
| 44 | Leman b Timbon<br>(Dusun ayer Puteh) | 12 Durians | 20 x 30 | 8 | 00 |
| 45 | Haji Sulong b Eman<br>Awal<br>Dusun ayer Puteh | 12 Durians | 20 x 30 | 8 | 00 |
| 46 | Dereh b Asan<br>Dusun Calang | 6 Durians | 10 x 15 | 6 | 00 |
| 47 | Penghulu Niyean b Sengka (Dusun Kodongdong) | 2 Durians<br>4 Duku | 20 x 40 | 6 | 00 |
| 48 | Kijing b Motah<br>Dusun Batu Saradong | 2 Bengei<br>2 Rambutan | 20 x 30 | 6 | 00 |
| | | | $ | 2053 | 80 |

List of Dusun durian within the Bukit Kayu Arang Reserve for which Extracts have been prepared for issue in accordance with the Hon: R.Cs decision

Dis: 1792/92

| Serial Nos refered in the Register | | Area | | | Class | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | R | P | | |
| 1150 | Limah bte Bakar<br>& Musah bte Ali | 2 | 2 | 30 | K 2 | Boundary stones set up 3 in number |
| 1151 | Yea bte Seman<br>& Chi bte Seman | 1 | 2 | 30 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones |
| 1152 | Mata Mata Abu<br>b Hitam | 1 | 0 | 27 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones |
| 1153 | Haji Amat b Tengah<br>& Omar b Amat | 1 | 1 | 25 | K 2 | 3 boundary stones |
| 1154 | Haji Lisut b Laji | 0 | 2 | 04 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones. |
| 1155 | Munah bte Sidah<br>& Reah bte Moleh | 1 | 0 | 17 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones |
| 1156 | Sinoh bte Asan | 3 | 1 | 14 | K 2 | 5 boundary stones |
| 1157 | Asan b Raman | 1 | 0 | 20 | K 2 | 4 boundary stones |
| 1158 | Kimin b Wahat | 2 | 0 | 04 | K 2 | 3 boundary stones |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S No 1159 | Sulong Sahir b Dollah<br>Dollah b Manan<br>Ma Ali b Ridin<br>Jehedin b H Sulong | 3 | 1 | 25 | K 2 | 3 | boundary Stones |
| 1160 | Jijah bte Dolah<br>& Sulong Sahir b Dolah | 2 | 1 | 30 | K 2 | 4 | do |
| 1161 | Nadin b Abu | 1 | 0 | .00 | K 2 | 4 | do |
| 1162 | Amin b Lasei | 2 | 0 | 20 | K 2 | 3 | do |
| 1163 | Samat b Husain | 1 | 3 | 20 | K 2 | 4 | do |
| 1164 | Nadin b Abu | 1 | 2 | 36 | K 2 | 4 | do |
| 1165 | Norani bte Nadin<br>& Reah bte Kahar | 1 | 0 | 20 | K 2 | 4 | do |
| 1166 | Budin b Alin &<br>Lebei Kasoh | 3 | 1 | 30 | K 2 | 3 | do |
| 1167 | Haji Nodin b H Rahan<br>& Mah ali b Kidin | 1 | 1 | 35 | K 2 | 3 | do |
| 1168 | Nodin b Basir<br>Ali b Kamar<br>Manas b Kamar<br>Sulong Sidin b H Zondek<br>Mautop b Zaman<br>Adu b Badin &<br>Rasat b Leman | 3 | 3 | 05 | | 3 | do |

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